



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/734,856	12/12/2003	Seungyun Yoon	TN326	1534
7590 12/22/2005			EXAMINER	
Unisys Corporation Attn: Lise A. Rode Unisys Way, MS/E8-114 Blue Bell, PA 19424-0001			NELSON, JAMES T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3637	

DATE MAILED: 12/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/734,856	Applicant(s) YOON, SEUNGYUN	
	Examiner James T. Nelson	Art Unit 3637	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear whether the Applicant is claiming a fixture or a fixture in combination with a component. If the Applicant intends to claim only a fixture, all recitation of the combination must be removed. If the Applicant intends to claim the combination, the preamble of the claims should be amended to be consistent with the language in the body of the claims. The phrase "is connectable" is unclear and renders the claim indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789).
5. Regarding claim 1: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows a fixture (10) comprising: a first plate (12) having a surface for receiving a component and a second plate (16) having a surface for attachment to a rack, wherein the first plate (12) is pivotally connected to the second plate (16) so that, in a first position, the first plate (12) is adjacent to and in substantial alignment with the

second plate (16) and, in a second position, the first plate (12) is rotated to an orientation which laterally projects from the second plate (16).

6. Regarding claim 2: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 1, wherein the first plate (12) is pivotally connected to the second plate (16) by a connection including a pivot pin (20) extending from one of the mounting plates (12) engaging an aperture (38) formed in another of the mounting plates (16).
7. Regarding claim 4: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 2, wherein the second position of the first plate (12) is substantially normal to the first position of the first plate (12).
8. Regarding claim 6: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 2, further including a bearing plate (26) separating the first plate (12) and the second plate (16).
9. Regarding claim 8: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 6, wherein the first plate (12) includes a follower (24) depending from the surface of the first plate (12), and wherein the bearing plate (26) includes a channel (52) for receiving the follower (24) depending from the first plate (12).
10. Regarding claim 9: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 8, wherein the channel (52) has an arcuate shape.
11. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Jandrakovic or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Jandrakovic. In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 2, wherein the first plate (12) and the second plate (16) have a substantially rectangular shape in the form of a square. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the art at the time of invention to use plates with any length or width to provide a substantially rectangular shape.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, shows the fixture of claim 2, but lacks a pin connection positioned at a corner. In Fig. 1, Krimstock teaches a pin connection (26) positioned at a corner. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the art at the time of invention to place the pin and aperture of Jandrakovic at a corner, as taught by Krimstock, in order to provide a preferred range of motion.
14. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Martensen (U.S. Patent 5,671,653). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 6, lacking a bearing is formed of a friction-reducing plastic material. Martensen discloses "a friction-reducing plastics material" on line 8 of the abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic with the friction-reducing plastic of Martensen in order to reduce wear and provide a smoother motion.
15. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 8, but lacks a guide slidably received in the channel, for limiting rotation of the first plate relative to the second plate. In Fig. 5, Randolph teaches a guide (2) slidably

received in a channel (1), for limiting rotation of a first plate (3) relative to the second plate (1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic with the guide of Randolph to provide stability and smoothness to relative rotation of the plates.

16. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S.

Patent 5,079,789), in view of Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Martensen (U.S. Patent 5,671,653). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Randolph, shows the fixture of claim 10, but lacks a guide formed of a friction-reducing plastic material. Martensen discloses "a friction-reducing plastics material" on line 8 of the abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Randolph, with the friction-reducing plastic of Martensen in order to reduce wear and provide a smoother motion.

17. Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S.

Patent 5,079,789), in view of Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839), as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Kuebler (U.S. Patent 771,877). For purposes of examination, the Webster's II New Riverside Dictionary definitions of the following terms were used: *engage (v)* 5. To interlock : mesh and *interlock (v)* To join closely, as by hooking or overlapping.

18. Regarding claim 12: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Randolph, shows fixture of claim 10, but lacks at least one tab laterally projecting from the guide and wherein the channel includes at least one detent for receiving the tab projecting from the guide. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler teaches at least one tab (d3) laterally projecting from a guide (D) wherein a channel (C) includes at least one detent (E) for receiving a tab (d3) projecting from the guide (D). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the

fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Randolph, with the tabs and detents of Kuebler to control the extent of the motion of the guide.

19. Regarding claim 13: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Randolph, shows the fixture of claim 12, but lacks an opposing pair of tabs laterally projecting from the guide, wherein the channel includes an opposing pair of detents for receiving the tabs projecting from the guide. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler teaches an opposing pair of tabs (d3) laterally projecting from a guide (D), wherein the channel (C) includes an opposing pair of detents (E) for receiving the tabs (d3) projecting from the guide (D). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Randolph, with the tabs and detents of Kuebler to control the extent of the motion of the guide.

20. Regarding claim 14: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Randolph, shows the fixture of claim 13, but lacks a pair of tabs to engage first ends of the detents when the first plate is in the first position, and wherein the pair of tabs engage second ends of the detents opposite to the first ends when the first plate is in the second position. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler teaches a pair of tabs (d3) to engage first ends (e, F) of the detents (E) when the first plate (G) is in the first position, and wherein the pair of tabs (d3) engage second ends (e, F) of the detents (E) opposite to the first ends (e, F) when the first plate (G) is in the second position. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Randolph, with the tabs and detents of Kuebler to control the extent of the motion of the guide.

21. Claims 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Roth (U.S. Patent 4,893,747). The rack and attachment means are not positively recited and are given little patentable weight.

22. Regarding claim 15: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 8, but lacks a locking mechanism coupled with the second plate and having a tip extending through the second plate and into the channel of the bearing plate, for selectively engaging the follower of the first plate. In Fig. 4, Roth teaches a locking mechanism (48) coupled with a plate (22) and having a tip (54) extending through a second plate (30) for selectively engaging a first plate (32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic with the locking mechanism of Roth to selectively lock the plates in a preferred relative orientation.
23. Regarding claim 16: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 1, but lacks a first bracket depending from a first edge of the second plate, wherein the first bracket includes an aperture for receiving hardware for attaching the second plate to a rack. In Fig. 4, Roth teaches a first bracket (22) depending from a first edge (F) of a plate (24), wherein the first bracket (22) includes an aperture (26, 28) capable of receiving hardware for attaching the plate to a supporting structure, such as a rack. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic with the bracket of Roth to facilitate attachment of the fixture to an object, such as a rack.
24. Regarding claim 17: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Roth, shows the fixture of claim 16. In Fig. 6, Roth also teaches a first bracket (82) including a corner piece (C) extending from an edge (E1) of the first bracket (82), capable of engaging portions of a supporting structure, such as a rack, to support the second plate.
25. Regarding claim 18: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Roth, shows the fixture of claim 16. a second bracket depending from a second edge of the plate adjacent to the first edge, but lacks a surface extending for the second bracket for engaging portions of a rack for supporting the

Art Unit: 3637

second plate in position. In Fig. 6, Roth also teaches a second bracket (S) depending from a second edge (E2) adjacent to the first edge (E1), and wherein the second bracket includes a surface (R) capable of engaging portions of a supporting structure, such as a rack, for supporting the second plate in position.

26. Regarding claim 19: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows the fixture of claim 1, but lacks a locking mechanism coupled with the second plate and having portions extending through the second plate, for selectively engaging the first plate. In Fig. 4, Roth teaches a locking mechanism (48) coupled with a plate (22) and having a tip (54) extending through the second plate (30) for selectively engaging the first plate (32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, with the locking mechanism of Roth to engage the follower in the channel of the bearing plate in order to selectively fix the relative position of the plates.

27. Claims 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473).

28. Regarding claim 20: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows a fixture comprising: a first plate (12) having a surface for receiving the component; and a second plate having a surface (16) for attachment to the rack wherein the first plate is pivotally connected to the second plate by a connection including a pivot pin (20) extending from one of the mounting plates (12) engaging an aperture (38) formed in another one of the mounting plates (16) so that, in a first position, the first plate (12) is adjacent to and in substantial alignment with the second plate (16) and, in a second position, the first plate (12) is rotated to an orientation which laterally projects from the second plate (16). In Fig. 1, Krimstock teaches a pivot pin (26) extending from a corner of one of the mounting plates engaging an aperture formed in a corner of another mounting plates. It would

Art Unit: 3637

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the art at the time of invention to place the pin and aperture of Jandrakovic at a corner, as taught by Krimstock, in order to provide a preferred range of motion.

29. Regarding claim 21: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, shows the fixture of claim 20 wherein the second position of the first plate (12) is substantially normal to the first position of the first plate (12).

30. Regarding claim 22: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, shows the fixture of claim 20, further including a bearing plate (26) separating the first plate (12) and the second plate (16) to provide a smoother of motion.

31. Regarding claim 23: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, shows the fixture of claim 22, wherein the first plate (12) includes follower (24) depending from the surface of the first plate (12), and wherein the bearing plate (26) includes channel (52) for receiving the follower (24) depending from the first plate to provide a preferred range of motion.

32. Regarding claim 24: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, shows the fixture of claim 23, wherein the channel (52) has an arcuate shape.

33. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473), as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, shows the fixture of claim 23, but lacks a guide slidably received in the channel for limiting rotation of the first plate relative to the second plate. In Fig. 5, Randolph teaches a guide (2) slidably received in a channel (1) for limiting rotation of a first plate (3) relative to a second plate (1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock, with the guide of Randolph to provide stability and smoothness to the relative rotation of the plates.

34. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473) and Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839), as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Martensen (U.S. Patent 5,671,653). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Randolph, shows the fixture of claim 25, but lacks a guide formed of a friction-reducing plastic material. Martensen discloses "a friction-reducing plastics material" on line 8 of the abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock and Randolph, with the friction-reducing plastic of Martensen in order to reduce wear and provide a smoother motion.
35. Claims 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473) and Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839), as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Kuebler (U.S. Patent 771,877). For purposes of examination, the Webster's II New Riverside Dictionary definitions of the following terms were used: *engage (v)* 5. To interlock : mesh and *interlock (v)* To join closely, as by hooking or overlapping.
36. Regarding claim 27: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Randolph, shows the fixture of claim 25, but lacks at least one at least one tab laterally projecting from the guide, and wherein the channel includes at least one detent for receiving the tab projecting from the guide. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler teaches at least one tab (d3) laterally projecting from a guide (D) wherein a channel (C) includes at least one detent (E) for receiving a tab (d3) projecting from the guide (D). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock and Randolph, with guide features of Kuebler to limit the motion of the guide.

37. Regarding claim 28: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Randolph, and Kuebler, shows the fixture of claim 27. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler also teaches a guide (D) including an opposing pair of tabs (d3) laterally projecting from the guide (D), and wherein the channel (C) including an opposing pair of detents (E) for receiving the tabs (d3) projecting from the guide (D) to better limit the motion of the guide.

38. Regarding claim 29: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Randolph, and Kuebler, shows the fixture of claim 28. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler also teaches a pair tabs (d3) engaging first ends (e, F) of the detents (E) when the first plate (G) is in the first position, and wherein the pair of tabs (d3) engage second ends (e, F) of the detents (E) opposite to the first ends (e, F) when the first plate (G) is in the second position to limit the motion of the slide in the directions of travel.

39. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473), as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Roth (U.S. Patent 4,893,747). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, shows the fixture of claim 23, but lacks a locking mechanism coupled with the second plate and having a tip extending through the second plate and into the channel of the bearing plate, for selectively engaging the follower of the first plate. In Fig. 4, Roth teaches a locking mechanism (48) coupled with a plate (22) and having a tip (54) extending through the second plate (30) for selectively engaging the first plate (32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrokovic,

already modified by Krimstock, with the locking mechanism of Roth to engage the follower in the channel of the bearing plate in order to selectively fix the relative position of the plates.

40. Claims 31-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473), further in view of Gibbons (U.S. Patent 6,123,203).

41. Regarding claim 31: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic shows a fixture (10) comprising: a first plate (12) having a surface for receiving the component; and second plate (16) having a surface to attach to the rack wherein the first plate (12) is pivotally connected to the second plate (16) by a connection including a pivot pin (20) extending from one of the mounting plates (12) engaging an aperture (38) formed in another of the mounting plates (16) so that, in a first position, the first plate (12) is adjacent to and in substantial alignment with the second plate and, in a second position, the first plate (12) is rotated to an orientation which laterally projects from the second plate (16), but lacks a pivot pin connection position at a corner. In Fig. 1, Krimstock teaches a pivot pin connection (26) positioned at a corner. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the art at the time of invention to combine the corner pin connection of Krimstock with the fixture of Jandrakovic in order to provide a preferred range of motion. Jandrokovic, as modified by Krimstock, lacks a rack for supporting a plurality of components comprising a plurality of supports defining a first region for freely accessing components, and a second region of limited access at least partially blocked by the supports. In Fig. 1, Gibbons teaches a rack (10) for supporting a plurality of components comprising a plurality of supports (11) defining a first region (F) for freely accessing components, and a second region (L) of limited access at least partially blocked by the supports (11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the art at the time of invention to place the fixture of Jandrakovic,

as modified by Krimstock, within the rack of Gibbons such that when the first plate is in a first position, it is located within the second region of the rack, and when the first plate is in a second position, it is located within the first region of the rack, in order to support a plurality of components within the rack.

42. Regarding claim 32: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 31 wherein the second position of the first plate (12) is substantially normal to the first position of the first plate (12).

43. Regarding claim 33: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 31, which further includes a bearing plate (26) separating the first plate (12) and the second plate (16) to smooth the relative rotation of the plates.

44. Regarding claim 34: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 33, wherein the first plate (12) includes a follower (24) depending from the surface of the first plate (12), and wherein the bearing plate (26) includes a channel (52) for receiving the follower (24) depending from the first plate (12).

45. Regarding claim 35: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 34, wherein the channel (52) has an arcuate shape.

46. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473) and Gibbons (U.S. Patent 6,123,203), as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 34, but lacks a guide slidably received in the channel, for limiting rotation of the first plate relative to the second plate. In Fig. 5, Randolph teaches a guide (2) slidably received in a channel (1), for limiting rotation of a first plate (3) relative to the second plate (1). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, with the guide of Randolph to provide stability and smoothness to the relative rotation of the plates.

47. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473), Gibbons (U.S. Patent 6,123,203), and Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839), as applied to claim 36, and further in view of Martensen (U.S. Patent 5,671,653). In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Gibbons, and Randolph, shows the fixture of claim 36, but lacks a guide formed of a friction-reducing plastic. Martensen discloses “a friction-reducing plastics material” on line 8 of the abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock, Gibbons, and Randolph, with the friction-reducing plastic of Martensen in order to reduce wear and provide a smoother motion.
48. Claims 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473), Gibbons (U.S. Patent 6,123,203), and Randolph (U.S. Patent 2,937,839), as applied to claim 36, and further in view of Kuebler (U.S. Patent 771,877). For purposes of examination, the Webster’s II New Riverside Dictionary definitions of the following terms were used: *engage (v)* 5. To interlock : mesh and *interlock (v)* To join closely, as by hooking or overlapping.
49. Regarding claim 38: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Gibbons, and Randolph, shows the fixture of claim 36, but lacks at least one tab laterally projecting from the guide, and a channel including at least one detent for receiving the tab projecting from the guide. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler teaches at least one tab (d3) laterally projecting from a guide (D) wherein a channel (C) includes at least one detent (E) for receiving a tab (d3) projecting from the guide

Art Unit: 3637

(D). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock, Gibbons, and Randolph, with the tabs and detents of Kuebler to control the extent of the motion of the guide.

50. Regarding claim 39: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Gibbons, Randolph, and Kuebler shows the fixture claim 38. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler also teaches an opposing pair of tabs (d3) laterally projecting from a guide (D), wherein the channel (C) includes an opposing pair of detents (E) for receiving the tabs (d3) projecting from the guide (D) to control the extent of the motion of the guide.

51. Regarding claim 40: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Gibbons, Randolph, and Kuebler shows the fixture of claim 39. In Figs. 1 and 4, Kuebler also teaches a pair of tabs (d3) to engage first ends (e, F) of the detents (E) when the first plate (G) is in the first position, and wherein the pair of tabs (d3) engage second ends (e, F) of the detents (E) opposite to the first ends (e, F) when the first plate (G) is in the second position to control the extent of the motion of the guide.

52. Claims 41-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandrakovic (U.S. Patent 5,079,789), in view of Krimstock (U.S. Patent 2,617,473) and Gibbons (U.S. Patent 6,123,203), and further in view of Roth (U.S. Patent 4,893,747).

53. Regarding claim 41: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 33, but lacks a locking mechanism coupled with the second plate and having a tip extending through the second plate and into the channel of the bearing plate, for selectively engaging the follower of the first plate. In Fig. 4, Roth teaches a locking mechanism (48) coupled with a plate (22) and having a tip (54) extending through a second plate (30) for selectively engaging a first plate (32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

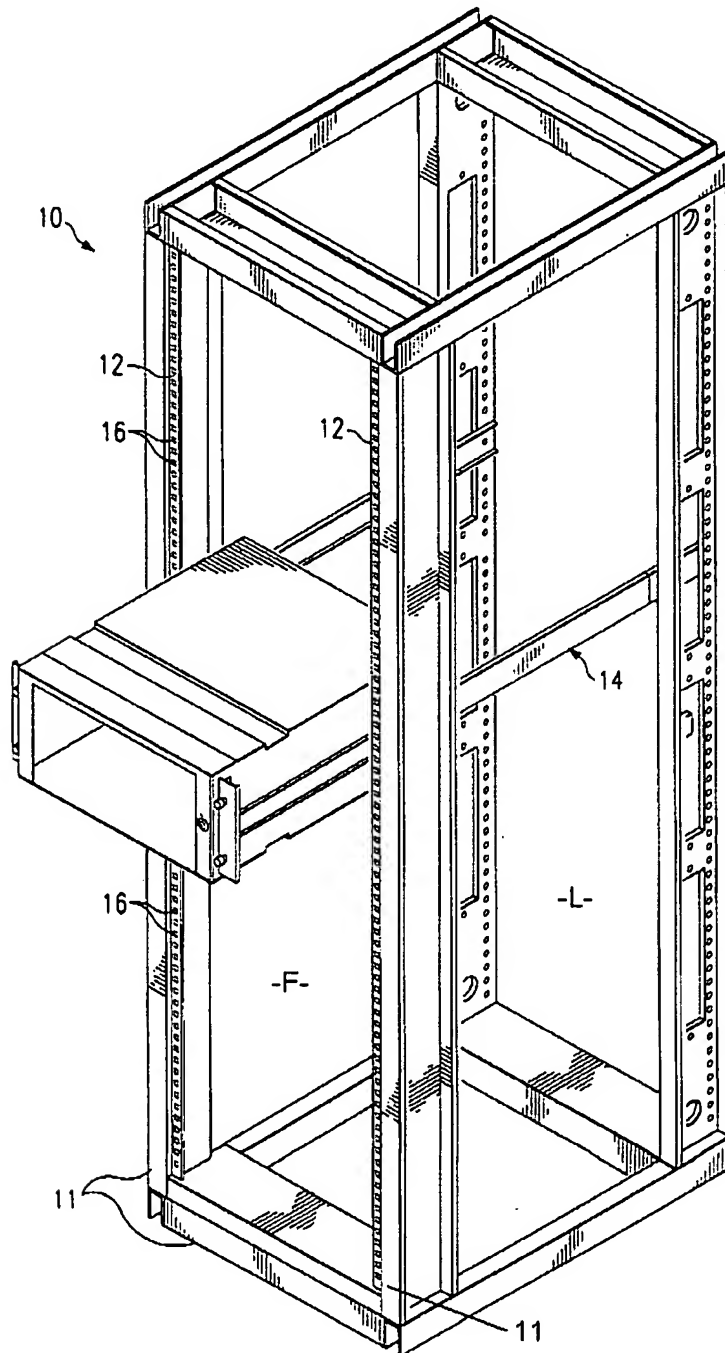
art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, with the locking mechanism of Roth to selectively lock the plates in a preferred relative orientation.

54. Regarding claim 42: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 31, but lacks a first bracket depending from a first edge of the second plate, and wherein the first bracket includes an aperture for receiving hardware for attaching the second plate to the rack so that the second plate is located within the second portions of the region defined by the plurality of supports. In Fig. 5, Roth teaches a first bracket (22) depending from a first edge of the second plate (30), and wherein the first bracket (22) includes an aperture (26) for receiving hardware for attaching the second plate to the rack so that the second plate is located within the second portions of the region defined by the plurality of supports. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, with the bracket of Roth to attach the fixture to the desired location of the rack of Gibbons.
55. Regarding claim 43: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Gibbons and Roth, shows the fixture of claim 42. In Fig. 6, Roth also teaches a first bracket (82) including a corner piece (C) extending from an edge (E1) of the first bracket (82), for engaging portions of the rack to support the second plate in position within the second portions of the region defined by the plurality of supports.
56. Regarding claim 44: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock, Gibbons and Roth, shows the fixture of claim 42. In Fig. 6, Roth also teaches a second bracket (S) depending from a second edge (E2) adjacent to the first edge (E1), and wherein the second bracket includes a

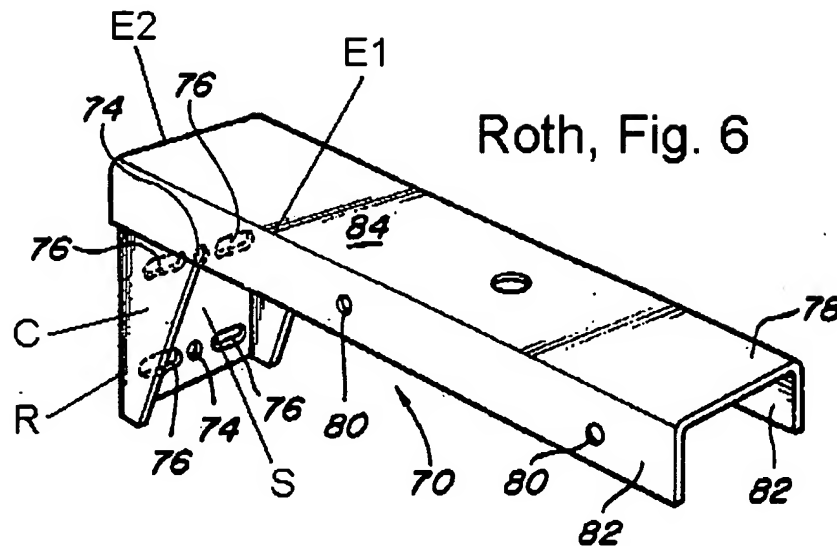
surface (R) for engaging portions of the rack for supporting the second plate in position within the second portions of the region defined by the plurality of supports.

57. Regarding claim 45: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 31, but lacks a locking mechanism coupled with the second plate and having portions extending through the second plate, for selectively engaging the first plate. In Fig. 4, Roth teaches a locking mechanism (48) coupled with a plate (22) and having a tip (54) extending through a second plate (30) for selectively engaging a first plate (32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, with the locking mechanism of Roth to selectively lock the plates in a preferred relative orientation.
58. Regarding claim 46: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 31, wherein the first plate and the second plate have a substantially rectangular shape, and wherein the first plate and the second plate are located within the second portions of the region defined by the plurality of supports when the first plate is in the first position. In Fig. 6, Roth teaches brackets forming a right angle (82, C). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, to include the brackets of Roth on the supports to provide a mounting location for the fixture.
59. Regarding claim 47: In Fig. 1, Jandrakovic, as modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, shows the fixture of claim 31, but lacks an end of a component connectable to the first plate of the fixture. In Fig 1., Roth teaches an end of a component (12) connectable to the first plate (32) of the fixture (10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to modify the fixture of Jandrakovic, already modified by Krimstock and Gibbons, with the connectable component of Roth, in order to secure the component to the fixture.



Gibbons, Fig. 1



Conclusion

60. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Higgins, Asher, Gutner, Harashima, Bessinger, Harley, Given, Tsai, Cheng, Heming, Kin, Hilger, Klemm, Waples, Egger, Lietz, Snyder, Kristoff, Malburg, Wiseman, Rowan, Gerkey, Eckstein, Larson, Loeb, Kirsch, Harder, Guentner, Randolph, Skonnord, Roth, Walked, Clardy, Jeong, Hawes, Fox, Horn, Murphy, Timm, Semon, Weaver, and McDonald all show aspects of the current invention.
61. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James T. Nelson whose telephone number is (571) 272-1491. The examiner can normally be reached M-F 9:00am - 5:30pm.
62. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571) 272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 3637

63. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JTN

12/12/2005

LANNA MAI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600

